

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE 1950 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1950

March 14, 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Committee Charter Consultation - Defense Science Board

The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) has requested renewal of the charter for the Defense Science Board (Attached).

The Department of Defense, pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C., Appendix, as amended) and 41 CFR, § 102-3.60, has carefully reviewed the Under Secretary's request, and has determined that renewing the charter for this discretionary federal advisory committee is in the best interest of the Department of Defense and the American public.

The Department of Defense has further determined that this discretionary advisory committee is essential to DoD's mission, and that no other DoD or Executive Branch advisory committee can meet these needs. The Board, through its membership, continues to provide expert advice on scientific, technical, manufacturing, acquisition and logistic processes and other matters of special interest to the Secretary of Defense, the senior DoD leadership.

The make-up of the committee is determined by the Department of Defense, and individuals, appointed by the Secretary of Defense, who are not full-time employees shall serve as Special Government Employees under the authority of 5 U.S.C. § 3109. With the exception of travel and per diem for official travel, the Board members, unless otherwise approved by the Secretary of Defense, shall serve without compensation.

The Board is authorized to establish subcommittees, and the committee, to include any subcommittees, will operate under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. § 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR, Parts 102-3 through 102-3.185.

Prior to submitting a Federal Register notice and subsequently filing the committee's charter with the Library of Congress and the appropriate congressional committees, the Department of Defense respectively requests that the Committee Management

Secretariat review and approve the charter (attached). The charter has been reviewed and approved by the Office of the General Counsel for the Department of Defense.

If you should have any questions about this charter, please contact me at 703-601-2554, extension 128.

James D. Freeman II

Deputy Committee Management Officer for the Department of Defense

2 Attachments
As stated

TAB 1



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE 3010 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

JAN 18 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: Biennial Renewal of Defense Science Board (DSB) Charter

References: (a) DODI 5105.04, "Department of Defense Federal Advisory Committee Management Program"

In accordance with reference (a), request renewal of the DSB charter

(Attachment A) for a 2-year period. Attachment B provides justification for the renewal.

Attachments: As stated

Attachment B

Justification to Renew DSB Charter

1. Rationale for the Committee's continued operation and the Committee's accomplishments with regards to the Department of Defense.

The Defense Science Board continues to meet its mission of providing independent advice to DoD leadership. During the previous 2 years, the DSB released ten Task Force reports and the results of three Summer Studies (eight volumes).

The Department reacted to several of these reports. Specific examples include:

- a. The DSB Task Force report on Nuclear Capabilities identified significant weaknesses in DoE's nuclear weapons program. As a result, DoD became a more demanding customer and DoE's National Nuclear Security Administration revamped significantly the stockpile stewardship program. Deputy Energy Secretary Clay Sell's status report to the Board on May 2, 2007, indicated DoE was on track to meet DoD requirements by the end of 2007.
- b. The DSB Task Force interim report on Defense Biometrics outlined several management schemes regarding DoD's options to manage its biometrics portfolio. As a result. DoD leadership transferred the Principal Staff Assistant role to DDR&E on October 4, 2006. The final report identified important interagency issues for DoD to concentrate upon as it forges its biometrics capability.
- c. The DSB Summer Study report on Transformation: A Progress Assessment generated sufficient Congressional interest to be cited in Section 804 of the FY 2007 National Defense Authorization Act. As a result, DoD reported back to Congress implementation of significant portions of the report.
- d. ASD(NII) implemented significant portions of the DSB Summer Study on Information Management for Net Centric Operations.
- e. Portions of the DSB Summer Study on 21st Century Strategic Technology Vectors validated new investments in the DoD S&T portfolio.
- 2. Why the Committee's operations could not be performed by existing DoD resources and/or absorbed by another existing DoD-Supported Committee.

The DSB recruits world renowned academicians, senior industry leadership, and former senior government and military officials to volunteer their services when

creating the Task Forces that provide independent advice to DoD leadership. The individuals engaged in this activity provide the Government two unique qualities that can not be duplicated in the Government.

- a) First and foremost, the Defense Science Board allows the Government to access individuals possessing unique technical and management skills which do not reside in the Government.
- b) Secondly, the DSB process creates an avenue for an independent assessment of DoD activities. The independent advice ensures the DSB either validates Government activity or suggests new courses of action. Independent validation provides the Government assurance that it is on the right track. Suggested new courses of action, at a minimum, cause the Government, to reassess its actions in light of the new recommendations. Government reassessment may or may not change its course of action but will strengthen the Government's rationale.

As the senior DoD Science Board, there are unique advantages to the DSB which are hard to duplicate with the Military Department Science Boards.

- a) The primary advantage is the DoD perspective the DSB brings to the problem. This is backed up by the recurring request from the Military Departments to the DSB to conduct studies. In the previous two years the DSB was requested by both Air Force and Army leadership to conduct studies which were outside the scope of their respective Science Boards.
- b) Secondly, the OSD level of DSB recommendations results in opportunities for the Military Department's Science Boards to instantiate DSB work. For example, the Naval Research Advisory Council exercised this aspect of the relationship with Sea Basing and Biometrics.
- c) Finally, there are occasions when OSD leadership desires an independent look at specific areas which can not be associated with a particular Military Department. This is required because a Military Department may possess a vested interest in the outcome of the study that causes a perceived lack of impartiality.

3. Impact the discontinuation of the Committee could have on the Department of Defense.

Discontinuation of the DSB would remove one avenue that DoD uses to receive independent advice. In addition, the DSB serves several important ancillary but intangible roles which would negatively impact the Department of Defense. First, the DSB recruits individuals of sufficient caliber to be considered for senior leadership positions within the Government. The current Deputy Secretary of Defense is a former DSB member. In addition, ad hoc Task Force members are occasionally selected for leadership positions. The current Director, FEMA is a former ad hoc Task Force member. Secondly, the DSB serves as an informal channel of communications between organizations. On occasion, difficult problems may be better addressed through informal channels. Resolution of issues via informal mechanisms occasionally thwarts bureaucratic turf battles and results in better solution sets for the Government. Thirdly, in accordance with the purpose of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the DSB offers public citizens a chance to gain insight into and offer advice on DoD problems. Over the past two years the number of DSB studies generated over 400 opportunities for individuals to volunteer their services to the Government. The DSB recruited over 200 new citizens (~54 percent of the total number of volunteers) to serve on DSB studies. The remaining study positions were comprised of volunteers from the DSB, members of other Boards, and recurring volunteers. Finally, DSB operations are well respected. Its continued presence serves as a model for other DoD Boards. The Committee Management Office refers other FACA staff to the DSB to study its operations. The DSB DFO recently addressed a GSA sponsored conference on increasing the performance of Federal Advisory Committees. Although it would be hard to quantify the negative impact, each of these functions provides value to the Department for a relatively small expenditure of resources.

CHARTER DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD

- A. <u>Official Designation</u>: The Committee shall be known as the Defense Science Board (hereafter referred to as the Board).
- B. Objectives and Scope of Activities: The Board, under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, as amended, shall provide the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, as requested, other Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Principal Staff Assistants, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Commanders of the Combatant Commands, independent advice and recommendations on scientific, technical, manufacturing, acquisition process, and other matters of special interest to the Department of Defense.

The Board is not established to advise on individual DoD procurements but instead shall be concerned with the pressing and complex technology problems facing the Department of Defense in such areas as research, engineering, and manufacturing, and will ensure the identification of new technologies and new applications of technology in those areas to strengthen national security. No matter shall be assigned to the Board for its consideration that would require any Member of the Board to participate personally and substantially in the conduct of any specific procurement or place him or her in the position of acting as a "procurement officials," as that term is defined pursuant to law.

The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) or designated representative shall be authorized to act upon the advice and recommendations of the Board.

C. <u>Board Membership</u>: The Board shall be composed of approximately 35 members and approximately six Senior Fellow members, who are eminent authorities in the fields of scientific, technical, manufacturing, acquisition process, and other matters of special interest to the Department of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense shall appoint the Board Chairperson upon the recommendation of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics). The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) shall appoint the Vice Chairperson and all other members of the Board upon the advice of the Board Chairman. The Board Chairman and Vice Chairman will be appointed for two-year terms and may be reappointed for additional terms.

Board Members who are not fulltime federal officers or employees, shall serve as Special Government Employees under the authority of 5 U.S.C. § 3109. Members may be appointed for terms ranging from one to four years. Such appointments will normally be staggered among the Board membership to ensure an orderly turnover

in the Board's overall composition on a periodic basis. With the exception of travel and per diem for official travel, they shall normally serve without compensation, unless otherwise authorized by the appointing authority.

In addition, the Secretary may invite other distinguished Government officers to serve as non-voting Observers of the Board. Their appointment shall not count toward the Board's total membership.

The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) may appoint consultants, with special expertise, to assist the Board on an ad hoc basis. All consultants shall serve as Special Government Employees under the authority of 5 U.S.C. § 3109. In addition, the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) may identify chairpersons from other advisory committees to serve on the Board. These individuals will sit as observers only and shall not vote on matters before the Board.

D. <u>Board Meetings</u>: The Board shall meet at the call of the Designated Federal Officer (DFO), in consultation with the Chairperson, and the estimated number of Board meetings is four per year. The DFO is appointed by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) and shall attend all Board meetings. Either the DFO or an alternate DFO shall attend subcommittee meetings.

The Board shall be authorized to establish subcommittees, as necessary and consistent with its mission, and these subcommittees or working groups shall operate under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C., Appendix, as amended), the Sunshine in the Government Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. § 552b, as amended), and other appropriate Federal regulations.

Such subcommittees or workgroups shall not work independently of the chartered Board, and shall report all their recommendations and advice to the Board for full deliberation and discussion. Subcommittees or workgroups have no authority to make decisions on behalf of the chartered Board nor can they report directly to the Department of Defense or any Federal officers or employees who are not Board Members until after the Board adopts their work.

The Board's ad hoc Task Forces shall establish regular meeting schedules as necessary to complete their directed Terms of Reference tasking.

- E. <u>Duration of the Committee</u>: The need for this advisory function is on a continuing basis. However, it is subject to renewal every two years.
- F. <u>Agency Support</u>: The Department of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), shall provide administrative and support services as deemed necessary for the performance of the Board's functions, and shall ensure compliance with reporting requirements of 5 U.S.C. §

Appendix, as amended. Additional information and assistance, as required, may be obtained from other components of the Department of Defense with contracting authority, support contractors, including DoD Federally Funded Research and Development Centers for studies and analysis support.

- G. <u>Termination Date</u>: The Board shall terminate upon completion of its mission or two years from the date this Charter is filed, whichever is sooner, unless it is extended by the Secretary of Defense.
- H. Operating Costs: It is estimated that the total annual operating costs, to include staff salaries, travel costs and meeting and contract support is approximately \$4.5 million, and six (6) Full-Time Equivalent (FTE).
- I. Recordkeeping: The records of the Panel and its subcommittees shall be handled according to section 2, General Records Schedule 26 and appropriate DoD policies and procedures. These records shall be available for public inspection and copying, subject to the Freedom of Information Act of 1966 (5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended).
- J. Charter Filing Date:

TAB 2

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